THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER. BY RITCHIE & DUNNAVANT. FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1858.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. WILLIAM L. JACKSON. Election takes place on Thursday, May 27th, 1858

THE KANSAS SETTLEMENT. After our endorsement of the Kansas Conference Seartily trust, is forever removed from the angry pose is to refer to the gratifying fact that, upon the of action so necessary to the success of that great National party and, with it, to the continuance of every body. our Constitutional Union. While the act was not satisfactory to the peculiar Southern views of Mr. Bonham of South Carolina and Gen. Quitman of Mississippi, the record exhibits the pleasing fact that the whole Democratic delegation from Ohio rallied to its support, and that the adjustment received the vote of all the Indiana Democratic representatives but one, of all the New York Democrats but two, and of all the Pennsylvania Democrats but three. We have thus a solid and compact Democratic organization, that will sustain the Administration and give continued support to Democratic policy.

The settlement, although not entirely satisfac to the Democratic journals that took different sides on the Lecompton Constitution, has had the effect of oringing nearly all of them to the basis of acquiesconce in the recent action of Congress. For instance, the Cincinnati Enquirer, in defending itself against a cence in the recent action of Congress. For instance, harge of inconsistency, says:

Our neighbor is mistaken. We have never con our neignbor is mistagen. We have hever con-moded that nothing less than the admission of Kau-eith the Lecompton Constitution, unconditional-should be thought of for a moment. What we contend for was, that its admission with that contend for was, the shortest and the best way of set-citation was the shortest and the best way of set-the Kansas difficulty, and we regretted that any area-should be entertained. When, however, course should be entertained. ber mode had met the approbation of the House orgress, and the Committee of Conference had seed a compromise plan of settlement, we said, compromise was to be made, we preferred that at by the Conference Committee, as the best yet

he compromise admits that the Lecompton Conthe compromise admits that the Lecompton Con-tation is a valid and legitimate instrument, and, as the Congress does not propose to review it, or cub-it directly to the vote of the people. It is the most of government which the people of Kansas, ough the formalities of law, chose for themselves, with that choice Congress has not and does not opose to interfere. But accompanying that Con-intion is an ordinance affecting the property of the intion is an ordinance affecting the property of the ted States, by appropriating to the proposed new inte an unusually large quantity of the public lands within its boundaries. To that appropriation the Congress objects. It says to the people of Kansas, with your Constitution or form of government we do not propose o interfere, but with the manner in which you propose dispose of the United States lands we do of suit us; as you want too much, more than had-e-a the practice of the Congress donating to new whates. We, therefore, make a proposition to you, and it is this: We are willing to admit Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution, provided an will agree to take about three-fourths less of the polio land than you ask in the Lecompton ordines. We cannot force these terms on you, and we, refore, make provision by which you can say year may to our proposition. If you desire immediate mission with this diminished quantity of land you you to go you to not you can you and not you can you. We, therefore, make a proposition to you n vote yes; if you do not, you can vote no. It is you to determine the matter for yourselves, and with you we leave it.

That is the way the people of Kansas can deter

mine for themselves whether they will come immediately into the Union, and that is the character of the 'land grab" held out to them, and abou which the Black Republican papers are affecting so much horror and bedewing their cheeks so freely The Shenandoah (Va.) Tenth Legion concludes

"The reader will readily perceive, by a careful ex amination of these provisions of the bill, that the the people, but that the admission of Kansas as State under it is upon the precedent condition of the receptance of the several propositions relative to the public lane; but if those propositions shall be rejected, then Kansas is to remain in a territorial condition autil she shall have a population of at least 93,000 -If the terms be accepted, she will be admitted as

bul, yet at the same time, under all the circumstance-it is deemed infinitely better to acquiesce in this ad tion of it. The people of Kausas will now have an opportunity of addressing themselves to the decision of a simple and plain issue, instead of exhausting their energies upon rival and opposing schemes, such as the Lecompton, Topeka, and Leavenworth Couutions, and other kindred matters.

Our impression and hope is that the people of Kan sae will accept the proposition, and, by promptly coming in as a State, close up the question forever .-There are strong reasons why Kaneas should be anx loue to throw off her territorial pupilage and leap into the Union, in the perfect panoply of State sovereign-

:y and equality. But, even should we be mistaken, and the people Kansas refuse to come into the Union on the proposed onditions, we have clear indications that the agition, tradicted by those disposed to keep up the extement, will be found not to exist. The New York Times, aleading Black Republican organ, comments as follows upon very late direct intelligence from

"But another statement of our correspondent, is view of the turn which affairs finally took in Congress

is still more interesting and important. At the time he wrote, the substantial provisions of the Conference bull had reached Kansas, and he says the passage of that bill would be more satisfactory to the people of the Territory than the Crittenden amendment used. The reasons of this preference are partly political and partly based upon the condition of the Territory. A very large portion of the people do not desire ad their exclusion a punishment, they will receive it as noon. They are not prepared to shoulder the bense of a State Government They have been long and so severely harvesed by the party fliets which have prevailed, their business has iren so much interrupted, and the growin and pros-perity of the Territory so much retarded, that they would greatly prefer a Territorial regime for a year or two longer to immediate admission as a State. They efer that the Federal Government should pay their on for that purpose The threat, therefore, which he-n ambodied in the Conference bill is not likely to factine vote on the Lecompton Constitution. It is than, as Governors Walker and Stanton have both serted, to be rejected. It seems, moreover, that potent considerations conspire to bring about the result. Just at present the Free-State is divided in sentiment between the said conservatives, the former having the organization; and it is no unlikely that, if the State were admitted, their conspicuous leaders would be elected Senators see substantial control of public affairs. Somdelay, which shall give time for the passions of or partisons to cool, and allay some of the bilter, which years of strife and injustice have en-ered, will remedy this state of things, and give of of the new Territory to the men best en

to the confidence of its inhabitants. he Kansas controversy we may therefore hope, were. The sovereignty has been substantially ed in the people, in spite of the endeavors to at them out of it. We have no doubt that hence

NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

The second volume of this valuable work, now i area of publication by the Messre. Appleton of w York, lies before us. We have already spoken the first, and expressed our high estimate of its in orest and importance. This, the second instalnext of its series of volumes, we consider, atter further examination, in many points of view, an improvement upon its predecessor. It as a fresher and livelier character, from the greater oponderance of papers referring to the men and wents of our own times. Among the names em aced in it, we find-of living individuals-Senator hison of Missouri, George Bancroft, the historian, ary Barnard, Badger and Barringer of North lina, Joehus Bates, and others. Added to these articles upon Lord Ashburton, Audubon, the faus ornithologist, General Arista, John acob As or, Commodore Bainbridge, and the Barbour family of Verginia. These, as far as we have examined them, are fair, truthful, and reliable; full and minute in detail; the tone of the writers genial and appraciariver the style, pleasant, and eminently readable.

The article on the Barbours, which is apparently written by a Virginian, gives an account of the vail. out members of that family who have been eminent in the public service-old Col. Thomas Barbour of toe Revolution, Governors James, John S., and Judge Philip P. Barbour. The paper upon Commodore Bainbridge is valuable and interesting-as indeed are an is now working hard in New York upon the 7th | beautiful and charming benenctary.

volume of his History, which will appear during the

present year. Here, undoubtedly, is the chief value of this publieation. It is really what the title declares it-a new and American Cyclopa fia. The great defect of the English and continental collections, lies in this department. They do not devote much space to recent vents or men, and scarcely any at all to subjects connected with American topography, history, commerce or general national advancement. The edilors of the present work seem fully impressed with the importance of these subjects, and determined to supply the tentus. The articles upon American men, events, productions. &c , are very full and carefully prepared. The population, white and black, of ev ery county in the South is given; and the value of the property in every city, town, and county, from the latest published assessments-those of 1856. This attention to subjects of American interest will doubt-

ess recommend the Cyclopædia to very many. We shall only add, that we have discovered in its pages nothing whatsoever of a sectional charactero paragraph which should not freely circulate in the South. The editors, as far as we find, have avoided bill that has passed Congress, we have no idea of everything calculated to excite dissension-stating To opening the discussion of a question which, we facts simply. Many of the leading articles, we are assured, are from the pens of eminent gentlemen in arena of Washington excitement. Our simple purtion of our own annals-and this seems a sufficient final vote, there was a re union of the Democracy, pledge of its character. We do not doubt that it with a few exceptions, indicating a future harmony will prove, upon completion, an important national work-catholic in spirit, and fair to every thing and

The volumes may be found at Mr. Woodhouse

and Mr. Randolph's. VIRGINIA WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

It is with sincere pleasure that we republish, from the Boston Transcript, a letter from its charming and accomplished correspondent, whose interesting and accomplished correspondent, whose interesting and beautiful series of letters, descriptive of Richmond and Virginia mountain secorty, written four years ago, we transferred to the columns of the Enquirer, and the control of the President. Accordingly, this bill proposes to enact that Kansas shall be received into the Union with the leading of the President. Accordingly, this bill proposes to enact that Kansas shall be received into the Union with the compton Constitution upon equal terms with the coupling of the President. The writer of the letter will, no doubt, thank us for correcting a slight error. Crawford's Patrick Henry who, at the age of 29, made his debut in the House of rents of the Crown by the thunders of his declamation, when he pronounced the memorable words:— the Senate. Clesar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell and George the Third - may profit by their example. If this be treason, make the most of it."-The Transcript thus introduces the letter:

CRAWFORD's GREAT WORK .- The letter of our CRAWFORD's GREAT WORK.—The letter 31 Our correspondent from Richmond, Va., give us a more clear idea of the effect of Crawford's great equestrian statue of Washington, than we have elsewhere noted. Whilst others have described the style of dress and the figure as regards its position only, not forgetting the right hand pointing as they will have it, towards the North—our correspondent appears to have endeavored to fill the mind with the expression of the statue, and thus to give a better understanding of the skill of the master-genius who conceived the

RICHMOND, VA., April 30th. LETTER FROM VIRGINIA—CRAWFORD'S WASH-INGTON, ETC—Well remembered Transcript:—On this list day of coquettish April, which prevented me from taking a walk, by reason of a sudden shower, your old correspondent, recollecting something of former allegiance to gditorial duty, quietly resumes a former allegiance to guioria daty, quietly resumes a long neglected pen to chat to you for a brief interval, from this land of "the sunny South." What a mis-nomer for the past month has seemed this latter ap-pellation! Alternations of cold and rain and hall, with consequent changes of temperature, and the sun bidden under thick clouds—all this has been the atmospheric effect of the last three or four weeks, until, with the approach of "May's young herbinger," comes a genuine, old-fashioned April day, with warm air, gentle showers, and, ever and anon, a sincere embrace of the sun. All this now betokens something good for invalids, and cheers the heart of those who have come here, not for their own pleasure, but for the health of dear ones committed to their charge.—It seems remarkable, notwithstanding what Virginians call "the unprecedented weather" of the present Spring, whilst they talk of its "backwardness," that there should be such an appearance of blossomnospheric effect of the last three or four weeks, until. sent Spring, whilst the such an appearance of blossom-ing verdure as is everywhere apparent. On Capi-tol Square the trees are in fresh leaf, and the dogwood -xales the odor of its pure, white flowers, to refresh the promenader. I have sent home in a letter to a riend, blossoms of the fily of the vailey and tea rose. w in the open air, and vesterday I noticed in the gardens the sweet William, spiren, snow-ball and cocors, in full flower, and the large buds of the

churches, factories, canals, revolutionary memeators, &c., &c. 1 described at some length the granite pile in Capitol square, intended to commemorate not only the Father of his Country, but other emment and pa riotic Virginians. At that time none of the statues and been received, and the gazer could scarcely judge had been received, and the gazer could scarcely judge of the enhanced effect of each pedestal when surmount-ed by its appropriate figure. But now, walk to the Square, and there you are spell bound, in admiration of that unsurpassable work of the lamented Crawford. which has of late been the object of deserved celebra tion;—a needless thing, if to keep alive what would always be undying—but which, as a work of art, is an ways be undying—but which, as a work of art, is an achievment so grand and powerful—so marvellous and full of life, that it actually senats upon the conceptive powers, and makes the very blood within using like the true metal when it meets the correspond ing touch. As regards the facial resemblance to the great man, there are various opinion, most persons agreeing that it disappoints expectation, especially after viewing the celebrated statue by Hon don, in the centre hall of the Capitol. The left view of the face gives a three-quarter likeness and is not one that seems natural, being faniliar as most are with the countenance Washington at a more advanced ago. But the view from the right side (which is in profile) is infinitely better, and dwells in the memory with satisfact tion. Crawford must have been himself a consum-mate equestrias, and was of course familiar with the statues of Roman knights, which are celebrated in statues of Koman knights, which are celebrated in Italy; but no one who did not understand a horse could have designed that statue; no one could have done it who had not the most perfect knowledge how a man of power could be seated on his horse. I have gazed again and again at this work, until it was hard to realize there was not actual life in this thing of brass. The figure bestrides the saddle, as gracefully and yet firmly as if made of flexible material; it seems impossible to realize the rigidity of metal in the ease of posture and the life of mosels and limb. The brazen horse, too, makes you do honer to the art of Metallurgy, even whilst you are absorbed more and more in the creative genus of the coulptor, and in this great if to reach the firms the finest of the five rise. The nergift to posterity from the finest of the fineserts. The per e of the animal the natural motion of the eage mand of the rider; the beauty of an the curvitoes proportions; the open mouth, the flashing eye, the erection of mane and tail—all these imparting that precise idea of armipotent action which was paramount with the Commander in chief of the American forces, and which is conceived by the sculptor to have been and which is conceived by the sculptur to have been imparted to his horse. He or she must be a most apathstic beholder who does not seem to smell the powder of the engagement, and to see the advancing for, as he gazes at this most expressive statue; it seems like a very call to arms, and sends a thrill through the veins like the first vibrations of the alarm bell. For myself, I have never been so excited by any artist through the work. It will make underlying the memory of the

work. It will make undying the memory of the great sculptor, and will be the object alone of a journey to Richmond, even as the temb of Washington is for a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon.

The statues of Jefferson and Patrick Henry are each The statues of Jellerson and Patrick Henry are each sidmirable in their style, and both after the manner of the men themselves in their peculiar individualization. That of Jellerson is in dignited repose; a series thoughtfulness breathes from it. With pen in one hand, he grasps with the other the heavy folds of nis closs, having also in this hand a scroll, which the imaginative beholder may suppose to breathe forth imperishable words of patriotism and freedom. The statue of Henry represents him in the act of speaking, the arms widely extended in animated self-abandonment to the great cause of independence, at the domment to the great cause of independence, at the time when he is supposed to be attering these memo pos of this. At the recent inauguration of the of Washington, a grand daughter of Patrick Henry was present, who were a ring which her distinguished ancester had on his finger when he delivered the great speech, from which the above words are quoted requested the orator of the day, (Mr. Hunter,) to wear it during the delivery of his own address. He did so, and returned it to her afterwards, with the mark, that "it had been, in part, his inspiration." mark, that "it had been in part, his inspiration."

I was writing, in the beginning of this letter, of the sunny South, and its climatic effect upon invalids. It seems, by the Paris papers, that one staple article from the South (and I should think especially from the south (and I should think esp

North Carolina) is destined to be in future an additional inducement to Northern invalids to make the easy journey. The sap of the pine tree is said to have been proved to be of extraordinary curative ef fect in pulmonary diseases, and an instance is cited of a young lady who, after stopping hemoorhage by the use of one gramme of powdered rue per day for five days, was finally cured by the pine sap, the analytical proportions of which are—1 of resinous matter, 2 of extractive substances, (one soluble both in water and alcohol, and the other only in water,) 8 of albumen, 4 a kind of gum, and 6 soda. Line, magnesia, iron, alumina, phosphatee, sulphates, carbonates, and chlorides, all in very small proportions. She continued the use of the sap four months and a balf,

MADAM KELLER.

and was well and hearty.

This lady, of beautiful face and figure, and a sweet and exquisite actress, will take a Benefit at the Theatre to night, and we beepeak for her an overflowing house. Assisted by her husband-who is a most correct and powerful delineator of the passions-and by a troupe of admirable artists and lovely little dancers, all which we have spoken of, as far as we have had Madam Keller has nightly captivated hundreds by and we submit it to you to say whether you will or an opportunity of examining them. That upon Gen. her classic, and, in some features, deeply touching ta-Arieta presents an array of facts connected with this | pleaux. The generosity of the troupe, in volunteerpersonage, which it would be almost impossible we ling an exhibition for Mount Vernon, has added to the suppose, to find elsewhere, in a collective torm. In many warm friends who admire beauty, amiability the article upon Bancroft, we are told that the histori and talent. We sincerely wish a full bumper to the

THE CONFERENCE BILL.

FOR THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS REMARKS OF THE HON. R. M. T. HUNTER, OF VIRGINIA. .

Senate, on Tuesday, April 27, 1858. Mr. HUNTER said:
Mr. Paksident: A-1 think the senator from Kentucky [Mr. CRITTENDEN] has entirely inscendented the proposition presented by the committee of conterence. I must beg the includence of the Senate for a few moments whils! I present it in what I deem to

e its true shape.

The proposition of the committee of conference is the sub-titution of an entirely new bid in place of that which passed the Senate, and in place of the amend which passed the Senate, and in place of Repre-ment which was proposed by the House of Repre-gentatives. This proposition affirms that the people of Kansas elected a convention of delegates who as-assembled at Lecompton, and that through that con-vention these people formed for themselves a govern-ment. It affirms that this constitution, having been examined, is found to be republican in its character. thus acknowledges not only the authority of the Lecompton convention, but it acknowledges the validity of their action; it receives the constitution pre-sented by them as the constitution of the people of Kansas, and it admits that the application which they have made for admission into the Union is the appliation of the people of Kansas speaking through their convention.

But this proposition, in its preamble, goes a little

urther. It reiers to the fact that the people of Kan sas, through their convention, have presented an or-dinance in which they proposed to concede their right to tax the property of the United States, upon condition that certain grants of land should be made to them. It affirms that this ordinance is not accep-table to Congress, but that Congress is willing to make them the same grant that was made to Minne sota, which is the same that was proposed by the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky; and is willing to give them that much on condition that they will surrender or concede the taxing power over the property of the United States; and that, if they are willing to do so, they are to declare their wish by a vote of the people, a majority of those voting to determine the question; and, when they shall say that they will agree to this contract thus modified, then, upon that vote, they are to be admitted by proclama-

The writer of the letter will, no doubt, thank us for correcting a slight error. Crawford's Patrick Henry —admired by Dr. Charles Mackay as one of the most which Congress proposes. If then proceeds to offer speaking statues he had ever seen—does not represent the great orator as making his "Liberty or Desth" speech, which was delivered in old St. John's of the House of Representatives according Burgeeses, at Williamsburg, and startled the adhe- to the existing ratio. Now, I maintain that both of these propositions are entirely right in themselves, and perfectly consistent with the previous action of

> thority of the convention at Lecompton, and the valistic of their action; and it proposed to admit Kansas with the Constitution framed by them, but admitled her upon the fundamental condition that she should concede her right to tax the property of the United States. There it stopped. It did not proceed to provide for the event that the people might not choose thus to modify this contract and to enter into the Union on these terms. The proposition of the committee of conference, and the bill passed by the Senate, are alike in these respects; both act nowledge the authority of the Lecompton convention; both admit the validity of the Constitution framed by that convention; both act upon the principle that Congress nas no right to require that Constitution to be submit-ted to the people; both recognise that principle fully and entirely; both admit the State conditionally, that is to ear, upon the condition that they shall code away the right to tax the public lands of the United as no right to require that Constitution to be submit-

es further than the bill of the Senate. The bill of the Senate stopped there, and did not seek to provide for the contingency that a majority of the people of Kausas might not accept this modification of the con-tract which we propose to them. The bill passed by the Senate took the risk that the people in that troubled region might assemble in Convention and de clare that they would not accept this condition, and would therefore be out of the Union. The bill passed by the Senate provided for none of these contingen-cies, but acted upon the supposition, as hat been done sometimes before, that the people of Kansas would concar in all these things, and risked the chances of eeting these difficulties. The scheme of the conmeeting these difficults. The scheme of the con-ference committee face further. It provides espe-cially for the difficulty I have just suggested. It says, whetere we admit you, you must say whether you will concede away the taxing power for this modification of the grant which we have given you. If you are o concede away the faxing power for the consideration we now offer you then you shall be admit-ted upon proceamation by the President.' In doing this the bill under consideration has proceeded in preise conformity with principle. What was the cass (lown! She offered herself for admission with a constitution Republican in form, and with certain

ty of the United States, and a change was made in the quantity of lands which she proposed to take in consideration of that concession. The bill of admission was passed on the 15th of June, and on the 23d of the same month a supplemental set was passed. of the same month a supplemental act was passed sub-mitting it to the legislature of Arkansas to say whether they would accept certain propositions—there were nance; because, instead of that, we leave them in five of them, I believe—in consideration of this concession of the right to tax the property of the United sound restriction that they must thus remain until States. Congress referred it to the legislature to determine; because, as they said in the act, the power had been given them by the convention which formed the constitution; thus showing that, in the opinion of Congress, the right to code away the power to tax any portion of the property or lands within its domain was a right which belonged to sozzeginty, a right to be given by the same power which made constitutions, and which created conventions. It is obvious that if, to regard to boundary, it required an act of the sovering reign people, either through their own vote, or through will have to remain in this position probably for some have alredy returned. The fever has entirely disapconventions, or through legislatures that had been specifically endowed with this power by the conven-tion, to cede away the jurisdiction over certain terri-tory, it certainly would require it in order to cede a

particular portion of that jurisdiction, that is to say, the right to tax.

Is not this practice fortified and supported by reaon? Is not this conditional submission of the ord nance—and nothing else is submitted—this submis-sion of a change in the terms of a contract in regard to land, proper in itself? Suppose there had been no controversy in regard to the constitution offered by Kansas; suppose it were admitted on all hands that the convention which assembled at Lecompton was properly authorized: that its proceedings were legal and valid; and suppose this precise difference had arisen in regard to the land, that they had demanded seems to me that his scheme invites them, it is them for forcer or five. the twenty-three million meres provided for in their ordinance, and that we had thought proper to give not more than the three or four millions which this proposition of the committee of conference proposes to true them, would it not have been deepended. o give them; would it not have been said to be pe fectly fair and right, and proper, and that it was due to the State that we should ascertain whether she would give her assent to the change in the contract? Why, sir, it takes two parties to make a contract, and it takes two to change it. Would any one have ob-jected? Would not all have said that, perhaps it was the wisest way, because thus we avoid the dan-ger of the people meeting in Convention, and saying that they would not accept this fundamental coadition upon which they were admitted? We avoid the danger of all the mischiefs that would occur from the anarchy and confusion which would arise if they were thus to assemble and reject the condition—a danger which is the greater in a troubled Territory, where its population is disturbed and divided, than in the street of the condition of the conference committee I sength to do what I believed it to be just in itself: I knew it to be consistent with the principles which I and my edinary cases; for in most cases it might be pre-State would acquiesce in the conditions which were to do almost anything which was compatible with stoposed. But, sir, it is a risk that would be run in just and fair dealing, and which did not sacrifice con

admission.

Now, sir, I ask how can it be said that by this act we submit the constitution. We do no such thing.-We acknowledge the validity of the constitution, and we say, in regard to this contract which is offered to us, the terms are not acceptable; we will not accept the terms you offer; but we will accept others, maning them, and if you choose to be admitted on them, you may." It is true that, in giving that vote for admission they may be governed by other reasons than those which relate merely to the proposit itself. But is that any concern of ours! Can we look into the human breast and search for motives? Can we prescribe what are to he the reasons which are to govern the popular vote? By no means. All

the submission of the constitution? We have never said that the people might not submit their own con-stitution; we have never said that it was improper to do so; what we have said is, that it is a matter for the people themselves to determine; that they must de termine it either through the set which called the convention into being, limiting and defining its pow-ers, or they must determine it through their own convention; and we have said that if they did not re quire the submission, Congress could not require i them, because that was an act which belonged to the sovereign power of the State itself. That is our doctrine. If, then, we submit this proposition in regard to the modified contract, how do we depart from this dectrined. We do not say to them, "Your consti-tution is un-atisfactory." We do not say to them, "You must have a popular vote on the constitution." We do not say, "We dispute the evidence which you have presented according to the legal form." On the contrary, we say, "we receive it all; we acknow tivity of the contractors is indeed extraordinary: We do not say, "We dispute the evidence which you the contrary, we say, "we receive it all; we acknow-ledge the authority of your convention; we acknow-ledge the validity of your constitution, and we ac-knowledge that we have no power either to change that instrument or to require you to pass upon it in any other form than that which you have determined for yourselves; but in regard to the contract that you proposed to us, we have the right to change that, and we almost it to you to say whather you will

they propose to us.

But, Mr. President, the Senator from Kentucky objects that in doing this we are doing what is because, he says, we accompany it with another pro-position; we say to the people of Kansas: "If you will consent to this change, and desire admission upon these terms, then we will make you those grants of lead, but if you land; but if you do not you must remain in a Terri-torial condition until you have people enough to en-title you to one Representative in Congress, and then only can you form a Constitution and come into the Union as a State." He says, in this way we offer them a remark to record one Constitution and them a reward to accept one Constitution, and we propose to punish them in the event that they do not

propose to punish them in the event that they do not accept it. This is an entire mistake on the part of the Senator, and it arose from begging the question. We do not submit the Constitution to the people at all. We say to them: "So far as you have gone, you have proposed to come into the Union upon certain terms: you have presented us a Constitution; you have also presented us an Ordinance which contains a contract in regard to the taxing power; we accept your Constitution; we acknowledge that to be Republican in form; but we do not accept the Ordinance. It, however, you choose to take a lesser quantity of land, we make you a grant which is liberal;" but which ought not to have been called excesal;" but which ought not to have been called excessive by the Senator from Kentucky, because I be it is precisely the same grant which he proposed in his own amendment to the Senate bill. How is it unequal and unfair! How is it that it is to be coned as revengeful or fretful legislation, if we say sidered as revengelui or frecue to them. "in the event that you do not come in under this application, which you yourselves have made to us for admission, you must remain in a territorial condition until you have people enough to entitle you to one member, according to the ratio of representation?" He himself, in his own remarks, gave

the answer to it.
We maintain, as a general proposition, that the We maintain, as a general proposition, that the people of no Territory ought to be admitted as a State until they have population enough for one member of Congress. Does any one dispute that principle? I sit not evident upon its face? But we say in this case of Kansas—and we are sincere in it; for we said it two years ago in the bill offered by the Sen-tor from Georgia—we will waive these considerations for the sake of the peace of the country, and in order to settle this agitating question, provided you will come in and make a final disposition of the whole matter. If, however, you refuse to come in and make a final disposition of the whole matter, the consideration fails upon which we were willing to incur the mischief of admitting a new State with an insuf-ficient population. We can no longer attain that good. The next best thing we can do for the peace of the country is to say to her, "you must be quist until you have people enough to entitle you to at least one member before you enter the Union." We thus people of Kansas come in hereafter, if they should fail to come in under this submission of the ordigard to land, and there is no doubt but that we hall deal with them as liberally as we have always done with the new States. If they do not come in under this constitution, and we cannot settle the question in that way, is it not obvious that the non-est approach we can make to putting an end to these agitations, is to say to them, "you must remain in your territorial condition until you have more stabilty, more people, and give us at least a truce and a

President shall bring it in upon proclamation; thus delegates to attend the Southern Commercial Conaddinating the constitutional duty imposed upon Congress to any that this instrument is republican in its of Montgomery, in Alabama. gress to any that this instrument is republican in its character; thus viousing, as it seems to me, in a most essential particular, that great constitutional duty which is imposed upon us to see, before a State enters into the confederacy, that its Constitution is republican in form. Why, sir, without this it is impossible that we could carry out the guarantee of a republican form of government which is impossible of most of government which is impossible of the guarantee of a republican. that we could carry out the guarantee of a republican form of government which is imposed on us by the Constitution of the United States. If we pursue that routine, we do not admit them until we know that they have a republican Constitution; and if a change s attempted to be usade, we can maintain the existing be anti-republican. But if we admit it beforehand, be anti-reputican. But it we came it resoftened, with an anti-reputican Constitution, on procismation by the President, how can we ayer afterwade change it? Can we go in, to impose a governmant upon the people? Can we say what must be a proper and republican form of government to suit them? That was never designed. All that was meant by the Constitution of the United States, was that we should choose n its character. But we were not to choose between thefere resched this market. a government made by the people of the State and one made by curselves, but between two governments, of which one at icas, and been made by the people and acknowledged to be reputation.

After this, what becomes of the question of frauds,

which grew in the open air, and yesterday 1 notices in the gardens the sweet William, sprea, snow-ball and cocora, in tull flower, and the large bads of the peoply, betraying the red color beneath expanding green. These are all embly may be additionated the proposition that he people would consider the people, the assent was to be signified by a vote of the people, the sweet sophiat, it beams upon the weary heart, at times, with all the freshness of the morning star, in viting to renewed efforts not for the day only, but for the bits which is ourse to charish and to preserve.

In a series of letters written you from this place some four years since, I gave you minute descriptions of all the attractive objects around and about meschared as the charles of the people, then the State should be admitted into the door to frauds of every description in Kanasa, when he addicate gil power on the part of Congress to look into questions of fraud or fact in regard to the forms and to first the diamees, that we must take the chances, that we must take pis that was to be called to consider this one question only.

In regard to an ordinance claiming lands, I know of but two cases in which changes were made. One was in Arkansas, and the other in California. In Arkansas the State was admitted upon the expresse condition that she should cede the taxing power over the property of the United States, and a change was made in the quantity of lands which should cede the taxing power over the property of the United States, and a change was made in the quantity of lands which should cede the taxing power over the property of the United States, and a change was made in the quantity of lands which should cede the taxing power over the property of the United States, and a change was made in the quantity of lands which should cede the taxing power over the property of the United States, and a change was made in the quantity of lands which should cede the taxing power over the property of the United States, and a change was made in the quantity of lands which should cede the taxing power over the property of the United States, and a change was made in the quantity of lands which should cede the taxing power over the property of the United States, and a change was made in the quantity of lands which should cede the taxing power over the property of the United States, and a change was made in the quantity of lands which should cede the taxing power over the property of the United States, and a change was made in the quantity of lands which should cede the taxing power over the property of the United States, and a change was made in the quantity of lands which should cede the taxing power over the property of the United States, and a change was made in the quantity of lands which should cede the taxing power over the property of the United States, and a change was made in the quantity of lands which should cede the taxing power over the property of the supervising power of the country. The down the found and the points and the power of the work of the found and the power of the under our scheme of submitting this modified ordi they have people enough to satisfie them to one rep resentative in the House of R-presentatives, the Senator thinks we are trying them with threats, and

acting unfairly and unjustly towards them.

Sir, I can see no foundation for any such charge. I believe, that if a majority do not vote to accept this proposition, on which their admission will depend, the est thing for the people of Kansas, and certainly the best thing for the people of the United States, which can then be done, will be, to let them know that they years to come. We may thus obtain a truce on this agitating and disturbing question, and a truce for even four or five years may be of inest, mable advantage to us. It may be that, in that time, we may in prove the opportunities of this truce into a permanent and lasting peace; that we may engage the public mind in the consideration of other questions; that we may employ it in those vast interests, material and moral, which are necessary to our progress and ad vancement: that we may learn to treat each other with more of justice and moderation, and with a more conciliatory spirit. Whenever that is attained, I believe, then, with the Senator from Kentucky, it will be hard to fix the limits to our progress and our im-

seems to me that his scheme invites them, instead of putting an end to them—for four or five, or even, perhaps, three years longer, no man can say what is to happen in the future. I believe that the deepest interests of the American people are concerned in adopting some scheme to quiet this question for the present, at least; and if they would adopt this echeme presented by the conference committee, it is probable, in my opinion, that we should have repose for a while at least—a repose which, perhaps, might he improved, as I said, into a permanent peace. I believe that, by adopting this proposition, the questional proposition of federal policy. tion would pass for a time, at least, out of federal polities; it would be localized; and when that is done, I think there are interests of magnitude enough to country. I believed it to be just in itselt; I knew it to be consistent with the principles which I and my mucd with safety, that in order to be admitted the friends have been advocating here; and I was willing just and fair dealing, and which did not sacrifice con-sistency or principle, to settle this question. If I proposed. But, sir, it is a risk that would state the precedents to which I safer and better to pursue the precedents to which I have referred, but that it is right and proper in it-laye referred, but that it is right and proper in it-laye referred, but that it is right and proper in it-layer that it is due to the people of the State who ask ment of this question.

VISITORS TO WEST POINT.

The following Visitors to the Military Academy at West Point, in 1858, have been appointed by the Secretary of War, from the States and Districts entitled to be represented :

Rhode Island, 2d district, Francis J. Dickman. Delaware, State at large, Andrew C. Gray. Arkansas, 2d district, Hon, Albert Pike, Virginia, 3d district, P. Henry Aylett. South Carolinia, 1st district, C. W. Dudley, Tennessee, 3d district, George W. Rowles. Kentucky, 2d district, Thos. C. McCrary. Indiana, 3d district, Hon. John W. Davis. Illinois, 3d district, Hon. Robert E. Goodell. Michigan, 3d district, James L. Glen. lissouri, 6th district, James A. Scott. Texas, 2d district, Gen. James W. Spe California, State at large, J. L. Brent. Note-Visitors from New Hampshire and Vermont and New Jersey are yet to be appointed.

EXTRAORDINARY ENERGY.

The subjoined paragraph we find in the St. Louis correspondence of a Chicago paper. The government contractors to supply the army of Utah with horses have displayed an energy which deserves especial note, while their promptitude in the execution of the contract is an ample vindication of the selection by the

tivity of the contractors is indeed extraordinary : "In nineteen days after signing the government con tract for all the horses that Mr. Buchanan wanted du-ring the year 1858. Mesers L. P. Sanger, John Frink, Thos. Dyer, and J. W. Singleton—all Illinoisans will not accept this modification which we propose of | we take into consideration the constant rains, the the contract." Is not that a fair statement of the ewollen rivers, the necessity of transporting all these case? Is it not plain that we preserve our consistency because we not only require no submission of the scarcity of money, with the doubt of the passage of the deficiency bill hanging over them, I say the constitution, but because we accept and acknowledge it we submit only what we have a right to submit, few men in the nation who could have done the same and that is the change we make in the contract that thing, in the same length of time, without a dollar from the government.

CITY AND STATE NEWS

RESUMPTION IN VIRGINIA .- The Banks in this State resumed specie payment on Saturday, 1st of May.-The amount paid out to brokers in this city was quite small. The Central Bank at Staunton paid to a Bal' timore broker \$16,000 and the Valley Bank probably as much more. The Lynchburg Banks virtually re-samed specie payment on the 30th April, and one of them, (the Exchange) paid out twenty two thousand dollars, in redemption, before the hour of closing.— Another paid out over tweive thousand.

LAST CHASCE.—The Bible Panorama will close its exhibitions in this city to morrow night. There are only left this afternoon and night, and to morrow afternoon and night, for our citizens to visit this exquisite work of art. It has been successfully exhibited here for more than four weeks. The thousands who have seen it express themselves in terms of warmest admiration. We advise all who have not yet witnessadmiration. We advise his wild have not yet witnessed this beautiful exhibition, not to suffer the opportunity of doing so to eacape. Let Metropolitan Hall be filled again this afternoon with ladies and children. FAIRFIELD RACES-SECOND DAY-WEDNESDAY,

MAY 5 — Notwithstanding the day was rainy, there was a large number of persons in attendance to witness the two races which were to take place. The ness the two races which were to take place. The first was a match race, of one mile, \$500 a side, be tween Mr. Thos. Doswell's Revenue coit, "Propeller," two years old, and Col. Henry's two years old Red Eye coit, "Passover." The race was won in fine style by "Propeller," Time—2 min, 12 sec. The track was very muddy.

The second race, for Proprietor's purse of \$100, mile heats, between Mr. Campbell's "Mat Spangler" and Mr. R. H. Dickinson's b. m. "Carolina," was won by the former in two straight heats. Time—1 min, 514, and 1 min, 524 sec.

SALES OF STOCK IN RICHMOND .- At C. W. Pur cell & Co.'s regular Auction Sale on Thursday, May 6th. Stocks sold at the the following prices: Virginia State Stock, at 90 and 90; and interest. Va. Central Railroad Bonds, 697 and int. Bank of Va. Stock, 721.

DEATH OF GEN. CHARLES F. MERCER .- As WES announced in the Enquirer vesterday, Gen. Chas. F. Mercer, of Virginia, died, after a protracted illness on the 4th inst., at Howard, near Alexandria, Va., in the 80th year of his age. This estimable man, (says the Alexandria Gazette,) at one time, and for a long series of years, occupied a prominent place in the councils of his native State, and of the United States may disturb and distract that people, and introduce questions of discord and confusion in Congress. We thus establish a sound general principle, whose justice, I think, cannot be disputed. In regard to the grants of land, it was not necessary to say sunything of them in the contingency of a rejection of our proposition, because it is obvious that whenever the people of Kansas come in hereafter, if they should at last, put down these attempts at conventions which | He was for several years a prominent member of the try. Ite was an ardent advocate of Internal Imfail to come in under this submission of the ordinance, they will make their own propositions in re-Ohio Canal, which work was mainly carried through by his constant exertions in its behalf. A friend of peace, a true patriot, a lover of his country, he chieved an honorable fame, and a place among the benefactors of his race. Since his retirement from public life, he has passed his days in travel and study and returned to seemd his last hours in the distriche once represented, and among these whom he had once served faithfully and constantly. The citizens of this place will always respect his memory, for he was their friend in all instances, and on all occasions.

How much better is that for the peace of the country than the proposition made by the Senator from Kentucky! In that event he think; it fair to allow these people to form a Constitution for themcelves and to require, when that Constitution is formed, that the country Court, on Monday, the 3d of May, to require, when that Constitution is formed, that the country Court, on Monday, the 3d of May, to delegate to attend the Southern Commercial Constitution is formed, that the country Court, on Monday, the 3d of May, to delegate to attend the Southern Commercial Constitution for the country of appointing delegates to attend the Southern Commercial Constitution for the country of the country of

don, were appointed delegates to represent the county of Powhata; in said Convention. On motion, it was realized. That the proceedings

THE FIRST NEW WHEAT .- The Baltimore Sun states that Mesers. McCookey, Parr & Co. of that aity, received on Wednesday, from Mr Boughtol of Essez county, Virginia, a bundle of stalks of wheat. measuring forty-nine inches in height and headed. The field from which they were indiscriminately taken, will, it is expected, be harvested, and in market by to be republican, and another which was not republican.

I is expected, be harvested, and in market by the latter part of the present month. This is fully ed to be substituted for it which was not republican.

its of the Legislature of Virginia, at its recent seasion, is one conferring upon a ringle magistrate the After this, what becomes of the question of frauds, which has been dwell upon so largely here? Is not such a proposition as that which was contained in the second branch of the emendment of the Senator from Kentucky an admission that there questions of fraud Viously confined to the angular courts.

Adjourned.

Adjourned.

Adjourned.

Adjourned.

Adjourned.

Adjourned.

Adjourned.

RELEASE OF AN AMERICAN SEAMAN.—
The power to give judgments had been previously confined to the angular courts.

The U.S. ship Dale, of the African squadron, touched at the port of Benguela, in February, and found

> o'clock, P. M. The Circuit Court being in session on that day, (says the Charlotesville Jeffersonian,) the Dale made a figroe demand upon the government will bring a number of our citizens to town, and they should avail themselves of the opportunity to be pre-

Johns, of the Episcopal Church, says the Portsmouth Herald, performed the rite of confirmation on 42 per-sons, in St. Paul's Church on Sunday morning, and on in April. 11 at Christ's Church in the evening. WELL REPRESENTED - Fredericksburg has appointed seventy-seven delegates to the Southern Com-

mercial Convention. Forty five delegates have been appointed to re-present Alexandria in the Southern Commiscelal Con-

CESTOR HOMSE APPOINTMENT AT NORFOLK.—Mr. Thomas E. Kemp, has been appointed by the Collector, Inspector, vice, Wm. E. Woodend, removed. Lectures were resumed at the University of Vic

FIREMEN's EXCURSION .- The Hope Fire Company of this city, Capt. Langley, intend making an excursion to Bichmond and Petersburg next week, leaving

here on Sunday evening negt, 9th inst., in the steam-er City of Richmond. This guilant corps will meet with a hearty welcome from their brethren of the metropolis and the "Cockade City"—and their anticlpation of having a fine time will no doubt be tully realized. The Hope take with them a handsome suction engine, and will be accompanied by Kraus's excellent band .- | Norfolk Argus.

this Map ready for delivery on the first of January inst. Having discovered, however, soon after the recent Legislature convened, that there would be new counties formed, we awaited its action, so as to embrace all the additions that might be made during the session. The result is, that we have added three new counties, besides correcting the county lines from which the new counties were taken. The Map is now which the new counties were taken. The Map is now complete up to the present time, and will be ready for delivery in a few days. It contains all the counties, towns, rivers, canals, rail roads, &c., and all other Internal Improvements, including those lines that are in progress, contemplated and finished. This Map shows the whole of Maryland and Delaware; also portions of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Tennessee and North Carolins. It is correctly gotten up, and is handsamylv engraved and copred. Mounted on rollhandsomely engraved and colored. Mounted on roll-ers, it will make a handsome parlor ornament. It contains a vast amount of useful information. The size is two feet four inches, by three feet three inches.

each order.

To Our Agent, J. J. Winn, Esq., who is now on a

til the Map is delivered. APRIL 15, 1858.# RITCHIE & DUNNAVANT:

THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY SITE -The bill for the establishment of a mational foundry is not expected to be noted upon during the present session of Congress. The Secretary of War, Hon. J. B. Floyd, has expressed the opinion to Ex Gov. Ligon, and others, of the Ellicott's Mills committee, that when the bill is passed it will be so framed as to require the President to appoint a joint committee, composed of officers of the army and navy, whose Real Estate duty it shall be to visit the prominent locations deam ed suitable for a site, and report to the President of the United States, who will be privileged to select the

St. Louis, May 5.—The Free State Convention to nominate State officers met at Topeka, on the 28th, and nominated H. J. Adams, for Governor, Col. Hal-liday for Lieutenant-Governor, and Martin F. Conway (late of Baltimore) for Congress. MARRIED

MARRIED.

MARRIED, in Paducah, Kentucky, on the evening of the
22d April, at the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. L. H.
Van Duren, Dr. R. SAUNDERS to MISS REBECCA C.
LOCKETT, of Richmond, Va.

185e, Mrs. INDIANA, wire of A. J. venince, Leaq.

This estimable and exemplary young woman—cut down in the spring time of life—was, but a few months since, a bride. Her health, at the time of her marriage, was feeble, but she and her friends, little looked for ward to so premature a dissolution. During ner illness, she bore her afficielous with that resignation which is albought and paid for sevenden hundred horses, without one cent of government funds, and had them all collected and delivered at Fort Leavenworth. When All that's bright must fade-

The brightest still the fleetest All that's sweet was made But to be lost when sweetest. Stars that shine and fall;

The flower that drops in springing; his alast are types of all To which our hearts are clinging. H....

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS-1st Session.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1858.
SENATE.

The morning hour was occupied by the consideration of private bills relating to California.

The joint resolution, of which Gov. Seward, was the author, giving three years' full pay of her deceased husband to the widow of Captain Herndon, amounting to \$7.500, was taken up.

ing to \$7,500, was taken up.

Messrs. Mason and Slidell opposed the measure.

Mr. Benjamin paid a warm tribute to the calm cour ag- of Capt. Herndon, and he hoped it would be a pre

edent for American officers.

Mr. Seward said that Mrs. Herndon had brought this matter to his knowledge and he had brought it be-fore the Senate. He said he was influenced by the incident that the last known of the gallant officer was that he sent, by a rescued passenger, his watch to his wife, that being the estate he left her. The resolution was then passed—yeas 32 - nays leases. Green, Hunter, Mason, Johnson of Tennessee

Twenty-one Senators were absent when the vote A letter was read from Mr. Biggs, resigning his was taken.

sent as a Senator of the United States from the State of North Carolina, in consequence of his recent appointment as Judge of the District Court of that State Mr. Toombs asked leave to lay before the Senate bill for the enactment of an uniform bankrupt law, as had been agreed upon by a minority of the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Green and others opposed its reception, on the ground that a minority of a com-mittee could not report a bill to the Senate. Mr. Ben-

mittee could not report a bill to the Senate. Ar. Benjamin and Mr. Toombs defended the propriety of presenting such a bill as embodying the views of a minority of the Judiciary Committee.

The bill was not received, but having been subsequently introduced by Mr. Benjamin on leave, it was ordered that two thousand copies be printed for the use of the Senate.

use of the Senate.

At a subsequent stage of the day's session Mr

Toombe gave notice that he should ask to be relieved

Toombe gave notice up the Indiciary Committee. Toom further service on the Judiciary Committee.

The question of the fishery bounties was taken up.

Mr. Haie spoke on the subject. Finally, the matter was postponed until to morrow.

The Paraguay resolution was then passed in the

The Paraguay resolution was these particles of the ingesting the differences between the United States and the Kepublic of Paraguay, in connexion with the attack on the United States steamer "Water Witch," and with other matters referred to in the annual message of the Precident, he be and is hereby authorized to adopt the control of such measures and use such torce as in his judgmen may be necessary and advisable in the event of refusal of just satisfaction by the Government of Pa

raguay.

The West Point appropriation bill was then passed.
The admission of Oregon was then discussed; after which the Senate adjourned.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Clingman, from the committee on foreign at fairs, reported a bill for the satisfaction of the claim for French spoliations, being a copy of the one vetoer by President Pierce. He said he had been instructed o ask a postponement of the subject till the 19th of

May.
On motion of Mr. Snorter, the consideration of the subject was postponed till the first Monday in Janua

subject was postponed in the first sounday in January next—years 65, nays 69.

Mr. Clingman addressed the House on the subject of Central American affairs, arguing that the seizure of Gen. Waiker by Com. Paulding was without authority of law, and had benefitted Greet Britain to the detriment of the United States. He also main tailed that the Clause Relayer treats should be also tained that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty should be ab rogated, and that we have a better claim than Great Britain has to the control of Bouth America. While

speaking in approval of the dostrines of the Ostend manifesto, as promulgated by Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Giddings enquired whether Mr. Clingman was n lavor of the ancevation of Cuba. Mr. Clingman replied that he should be glad to have Cuba anneved: and that four years ago the United States nan good grounds, and ought to have taken it after the Black Warrior affair.

Mr. Davis, of Md., inquired whether Mr. Clingman

Aff. Davis, of Md., inquired whether Mr. Chingman proposed that the treaty should be abrogated by pro-clamation or through negotiation. Mr. Chingman replied that he knew very well that there was a disposition on the part of the British Cabi net to abrogate the treaty on fair and honorable terms. and he thought that the Executive could do it at this The House here resumed the consideration of the

Senate bill for the admission of Minnesota into the Messrs. Davis, of Mci., and Anderson, briefly opsed the bill on the ground that the constitution

permits alien suffrage.

Mr. Beagan contended that Congress has no power to interfere with the question as to who shall be lected in a State.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed

until to-morrow at I o'clock.

The House went into a committee of the whole on
the state of the Union--Mr. Burnett in the chair-and resumed the consideration of the executive, fu dicial, and legislative appropriation bill.

Several amendments were discussed and adopted. but without coming to a final vote on the subject.

Kentucky an admission that there questions of the deliver his oration on Washington, in the public hall the proper authorities of the proposed State pronounce of the University of Yingima, on Monday next, at 3 the proposed State pronounce of the University of Yingima, on Monday next, at 3 the proposed State pronounce of the University of Yingima, on Monday next, at 3 the proposed State pronounce of the University of Yingima, on Monday next, at 3 the proposed State pronounce of the University of Yingima, on Monday next, at 3 the proposed State pronounce of the University of Yingima, on Monday next, at 3 the proposed State pronounce of the University of Yingima, on Monday next, at 3 the proposed State pronounce of the University of Yingima, on Monday next, at 3 the proposed State pronounce of the University of Yingima, on Monday next, at 3 the proposed State pronounce of the University of Yingima, on Monday next, at 3 the proposed State pronounce of the University of Yingima, on Monday next, at 3 the proposed State pronounce of the University of Yingima, on Monday next, at 3 the proposed State pronounce of the University of Yingima, on Monday next, at 3 the proposed State pronounce of the University of Yingima, on Monday next, at 3 the proposed State pronounce of the University of Yingima, on Monday next, at 3 the proposed State pronounce of the University of Yingima, on Monday next, at 3 the proposed State pronounce of the University of Yingima, on Monday next, at 3 the proposed State pronounce of the University of Yingima, on Monday next, at 3 the proposed State pronounce of the University of Yingima, on Monday next, at 3 the proposed State pronounce of the University of Yingima, on Monday next, at 3 the proposed State pronounce of the University of Yingima, on Monday next, at 3 the proposed State pronounce of the University of Yingima, on Monday next, at 3 the proposed State pronounce of the University of Yingima, on Monday next, at 3 the proposed State pronounce of the University of Yingima, on Monday next, a American was not granted a trial. His release was

rived at Pulo Pinang March S, and expected to join the steamer Powhatan at Singapore in a few days.— U. S. sloop Dale was expected at Porto Praya early

NEW HAVEN, CONN., May 5.—Tuckerman, the mail robber, was yesterday brought before Judge Ingersoll, of the United States District Court, for sentence, which was, that he be imprisoned, and kept at hard labor in the State Prison for the space of 21 years. During the address of the dudge the prisoner shock convolutively, and appeared to feel his sentence as much as if he had been condemned to death.

ENCHANGE BANK, NOBEOLE, MAY 1, 1858. preliency, HEERY A. Wisz, Governor of Virginia -) enclose a statement of the condition of this instr-on the 31st March, 1858.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c., &c., G. W. CAMP, Cashier. CHANGE BANK OF VIRGINIA AND ITS BRANCHES, ON THE SIST OF MARCH, 1857 AND 1858. RESOURCES: March 31, '57. March 31, '58. ORDS. \$4,781,120 12 \$5,039,619 55

oans. irginia Treasury Notes, &c., 283 600 00 35,986 02 23,521 13 256,100 00 7,777 77 14,363 71 reign Bills of Exchange, uspended Debt. -479,031 19 158,379 50 due by other Banks, Notes, &c. of other Banks, Banking Houses and Lots and other Real Estate, 115,450 82 139,718 57 Specie, In transitu, Bank and Branches, 51,091 84 \$6,450,661 91 \$6,654,232 2 Circulation, Due to other Banks, - 1,940,854 00 1,694,46 50 - 203,377 05 200,186 48 - 1,329,520 14 1,379,168 58 irplus, 344,010 75 332,430 65

\$6,450,661 94 \$6,654,232 21 We, the undersigned, Directors of the Exchange Bank of Virginis, having examined the foregoing statements, certify that they truly represent the condition of the insti-tution as it existed on the 51st of March, 1555, &c. Sist of March, 1556, &c. W. W. SHARP, President, CHARLES H. SHEILD, CHARLES IL SHEILI, CHAS, H. ROWLAND, THOS. A. HARDY, D. SIMMONS, ALEXANDER BELL, JAMES CORNICK.

Price—Single copies of the Parlor Map on rollers, \$3: Pocket Map in case \$1.50. One person ordering fifty copies, will be allowed twenty-live per cent. discount. Book-sellers and others ordering 100 copies and upwards, will be allowed skip per cent discount. The cash or city reference must accompany each order.

NORFOLK CITY—to wit:

G. W. CAMP, Cachier of the Exchange Bank of Virginia, personally appeared before me, an Alderman of this city, and made out that the accompanying statements are a just and accurate exhibit of the condition of the Bank and its Branches, on the 31st of March, 185c, &c.

Given under my hand this lat day of May, 185c, each order.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' BANK. collecting tour for the "Enquirer." &c., will receive orders for the Map, but no money will be received until the Map, in delivered.

His Excellency, Henny A. Wise, Governor, &c., &c.

Dear Sir.-1 enclose statement of the attains of this property of the statement of the attains of this property. Bank, April 1st.

Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't, STATE OF THE MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICA' BANK OF WHEELING AND OFFICES, 1ST APRIL, 1858 14,075 00

142 830 57 Banking Houses -Bonds and Mortgages 38,844 58 37 985 99 700 87 4,063 71 300.135 64 653 687 00 82,348,554 79 Capital Stock

\$784,200 00 1,186,210 00 1,190 50 Circulation Small notes outstanding Dividends Discounts, premiums and rents-Contingent fund Deposites and certificates Due to Ranks We, the undersigned, members of the Board of Directors of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Wheeling, believe the foregoing statement to be correct.

H. CRANGLE JAMES R BAKER, J. C. ACHESON, GEO. T. TINGLE, SAM'L. OTT, A P. WOODS.

J. C. ACHESON, GEO. T. TINGLE, SAM'L. OTT.
A P. WOODS.

VIRSINIA, OHIO COUNTY, SCT.
This day, Sobieskij Brady, Cashler of the Merchante and Mechanic's Bank of Wheeling, personally appeared before me, the subscriber, a Notary Public, in and for the county aforesaid, and affirmed, that the toregoing exhibits the condition of said Bank, as stated above, (being made up from the books of the Back and the reports from the several branches thereof.) to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Given under my hand, this lat day of May, 1852.

LATEST BY TELEGRAP

Telegraphed for the Richmond P. THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS .- F

WASHINGT MA SENATE.—The Mexican bounds and SENATE.—In state of the cod fishing bobills were postponed. The cod fishing bobill was then debated.

House.—The resolution of enquiry. Com. Paulding's arrest of Gen. Walker, a at to. The Legislative, Executive and Ju

propriation bill was then discussed, a smendments were agreed to. ---FROM WASHINGTON CITY

Washington, May 6 — Capt. Kingsbuordered to report to the Colonel of Ordne Capt. Gorgas has been ordered to as

mand of the Arsenal at Charleston. The President declines to designate the colunteer regiments for Utah until Congresion volunteer regiments for Char until Congrette appropriation for that purpose.

The U. N. sloop of war Dale has not arrive York, as reported. At last accounts she was rovia. LATER FROM MEXICO

New ORLEANS, May 5 .- By an arrive, which brings dates to the 26th of that Garza was still engaged in firing Tampico, and great destruction of life a had ensued. He had obtained possession and was stopping all vessels. He fired . Stetson, and detained the Viry via Antoine the arrival of the United State frigate F. these vessels were allowed to proceed. THE MISSISSIPPI CREVASSE.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6 — The Crevasus, this city, are still open and the waters are approved the surrounding country. The Crevasus, this city are causing immense damage to on the river. There are no signs of the country of the country

BALTIMORE, May d .- Flour is dull and ed. Wheat is steady; sales of good to pr \$1 05al 10, white \$1 20al 30. Sales of y nt 62x65c, yellow 60x68c.

NEW YORK, MAY 6 .- Flour is unser of State brands at \$5a.5 IS. Ohio \$5 25a.5 ern \$5 45a5 75. Wheat is lower; no Souther en is dull and nominal. Stocks are dul Virginia sixes 924.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET, MAY 3

The prices are so irregular that accurate que cannot be given; sales to day of 2,500 bales, is active at \$4.25 a 4.30. Pork is firm. The markets are unchanged. SAVANNAH MARKET, MAY 3 .- Cotton

slow and prices unchanged. A similar state market prevails at Augusta. CHARLESTON MARKET, M. sales of 400 bales, to day at it; a 12; etc., th

closing quiet.

COMMERCIAL RECORD. RICHMOND MARKETS, MAY 7, 18

WHEAT—Prime Red, in demand at \$1.25 Ward, CORN—45 ats. per binshed, CORN—45 ats. per binshed (ARS—426.375) cents.
TuBACCO—We quate common large at \$45 good \$55 god, fire Shipping \$65 gof 5, inferior leaf \$4. Stemming \$106.12, fine Manufacturing \$166.12 FLASTER—Lump \$11; Northern Ground 1 Clabberne's Ground \$5 50 per ton, Calcined, \$2 1; per bid. Stock of Lump none in market.
RYE.—Improved a little—we quote 70cts. \$2 bushed by the per bid.

RYE.—Improved a little—we quote 70cts. 29 bush, CHEESE.—103, 2011c.

NUTS.—Hard shell Almonds 10 to 12 cts. Soft sh, NUTS.—Hard shell Almonds 10 to 12 cts. Soft sh, 24 cts. Mixed 17 to 18c. Pilberts 8 to 10c. Palum 16c. Coccamins \$6 is 10c.

16c. Coccamins \$6 is 10c.

16c. Coccamins \$6 is 10c.

16 is 60c.

17 is 60c.

17 is 60c.

18 is 60c.

ile. Guba New do. 286650 cts. POTATOES.—We quote Northern Mercers \$1 20 #25@70 # tushel. FERTILIZERS—Peruvian Guano \$55 per ten. De FERTILIZERS—Peruvian Guano \$55 per ton. Sean \$25 per ton. Colombian \$36 per ton. De Manipulated Guano \$50, Resears do \$53; De Bergs. Phosphate Lime \$40 per ton. Rhodes Super Phot Lime \$46; per ton. Bone dust \$32;.
FISH.—Herrings Halfax New \$4% from the what North Carolina in market. Mackeset.—No. 8 \$ No. 1, in kits, \$2.25.

Willskey - lemmond Rectified 20mglic: Cinca WHISED - Remning Receipes Smaller towards TEAS.—Imperial and Gunpo eder, Meg 2: TEAS.—Imperial and Gunpo eder, Meg 2: Co., \$1252 gailon; A. Seignette, \$2,256,450; Sazerac, \$0,255; Hennesson, \$12,562,500; Perch, scarce at \$1,2562; Vi Apple, 669,550; do, old, Toe, 62,81,50; Northern, do, Toe, Imitation, 45,647% cents Rea.—New England 35 cents for may all the, ter pure. Gre.—Holland, 15,647, Cents Rea.—New England 5 cents for maxis, so, in IRON AND NAILS —Pig Iron, \$30 to 35; Swedes, \$1 IRON AND NAILS —Pig Iron, \$30 to 35; Swedes, \$2

per ton. English refined and Tredegar, \$80; C English, \$70; American country, \$100. Cut Nalls. LIME, -Last sales at \$15; from store: 90 cts from HOOP POLES -Flour bol. #7@9: hbd. #1 GUNPOWDER .- Dupont's and Hazard's S

GUNPOWDER.—Dupont's and Hazard's State and PFF \$5.25; Blasting \$5.28 keg, wholesa tail price FFF and FFF \$6.75; Blasting \$4.25

FLANSEED.—\$1 1005.7 25 21 bushel.

GRASS SEEDS.—Clover Seed \$5.2505.5 accords quantity and quality. Herds Grass \$4.0; 14; Time 2.250; 2.50; orchard and Randall Grass \$4.0; 14; Time 2.250; 2.50; orchard and Randall Grass \$4.0; 24; ct. Cortings 22 cts.; Seline Twine 2; cts. Carpet Warp 22 Wrapping Twine 30cts.

BEESWAX.—22 ccusts \$1.0; BROOMS.—\$20.3; according to quality.

WOOD.—Wholesale Oak \$5 per cord. Pine \$2 y Re Oak 5; Pine \$4 for COAL.—White and Red Ash Anthracite Coal, erg size family use, \$7 per ton of 2,000 fbs; Schuyikil WAsh, lump, \$6.500; \$8 per ton of 2,000 fbs; Schuyikil WAsh, lump, \$6.500; \$7 per ton of 2,000 fbs; Schuyikil WAsh, l

busines for soft ium; soft hall \$4.75. Hard tump an \$4.75.

RICE.—4@435 cents as to quality and quantity.

SALT.—From the wharf \$1.35 from Store 1.50\(\frac{1}{2}\)1.05 CANDLES.—Tallow 14\(\frac{1}{2}\)6.25 \(\frac{1}{2}\)8: Jackson's 14\(\frac{1}{2}\)8 Utils 19 c. Adamantine, 16\(\frac{2}{2}\)3: Sperm 45c., P

Sperm 52 cents. Market well supplied.

FEATHERS.—Stock light. Demand light. Sales at \(\frac{1}{2}\)6 or prime.

op and back, PEAS.—Black eyes and black \$1. Cow and Black ! W bushels.

LEAD.—Pig 6 \(\lambda \) \(\text{C} \).

But 7 \(\text{C} \) 7 \(\text{C} \).

FLOOR BARKELS.—50 cia.,

SALTPETEE.—Sig cts. \(\text{P} \) \(\text{E} \).

BUTTEE.—We quote Mountain 12 \(\text{C} \) \(\text{C} \) 20 and 22 \(\text{C} \) 206255c. Common 12 \(\text{G} \) 12 \(\text{C} \). The market is well pilled.

STAVES.—Good oak for flour barrels we quote at \$185 to thousand, and in demand.

LEATHER.—We quote good stamp, over weight leather 21@22c. P h.; good middle weights 26@21 good damaged 11@24 ets.; poor, 12@14c.; upper leat \$1.50@3 as in size, weight and conflict the latter only for superior heavy sides. Harness 31@2c. R Skirting 2:@24c Skirting 3:@44 as in quality.

GINSENG.—We quote crude 45c ts., last sales small parcels. Larger quantities might bring more.

HAY.—Stock large and demand fair. Sales at 90c wharf; \$1@1.12c from alore.

BUCKETS &c.—Pair ed Buckets, \$1.80@2 Rdozen: hoop painted Pails, \$4.9 dozen. Heavy Cedar Tabe, \$3.5c.@5.9 nest. Heavy Cedar Feed Buckets, \$3.5c.@5.9 nest. LICORICE, Best brand stack 265 to 255c. Best

SALES OF STOCKS IN RICHMOND

PORT OF RICHMOND, MAY 6, 1858. HIGH WATER THIS DAY AT 11: 0 CLOCK. ARRIVED, Schr Omega, Taylor, Philadelphia, soap stone. Schr Lovy DeTellett, Swain, North Carolina, fish

Schr Exit, Grav, down the river, light. RANGE OF THERMOMETER.

At J. W. Randolph's Bookstore and Bindery, [2] Math Richmond, Va. IN DOORS. OUT DOORS. MAY &. Seven o'clock, A. M. Twelve o'clock, M. Five o'clock, P. M.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD. TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

NEGRO BOY BILLY, aged eighteen or nindeen
years, five feet six or seven inches in height, and of
a dark brown color, left my premises near Richmond, on
the 5th of May. He will probably change his name and
clothing. He had on when he left, a dark kersey coat,
grey pants, with black wool hat and heavy nafled brogues,
i will give the above reward, but only on condition the
prompt notice be given me after his arrest. Direct to
May 7—d3t&w3t.

J. LUCIUS DAVIS.

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ONE V

CA

13

15

March

13

March

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FRID.

3

or prime, ROSIN, -\$1 70@1 75 @ bbt. WOOL. -Washed 25 cents; unwashed one third leece as in quality.
HIBES—Green d to 5 cts.; Green Saited 6 ½ cts. Bit
0 cts.; Ctd 62½ to 15 cts.; Sheep 25 to 40 cts.
SHOT.—6 ½ 65, ½ cents, cash and time a sto quanth

STAVES.—Good oak for flour barrels we quote at 15%

SALES OF STOCKS IN RICHMOND.

a For the Week ending Most 7, 1848.

Wirginia 6 per cent, 34 years to run, no sales at the Test
Do. Do. shorter dates, hast sales \$50, and late
held at \$91, and interest.

Honds guaranteed by the State, last sales \$90, and late
Richmond City Honds, sales \$92 and interest.

Virginia Hank Stock, par \$70 - sales \$72\frac{1}{2},

Farmers Bank Stock, last sales \$103\frac{1}{2},

Exchange Lank Stock, last sales \$103\frac{1}{2},

Virginia Central Railroad Stock, last sales \$29. Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Stock, sales \$5 Richmond and Danville Railroad Stock, last sales \$5 James River and Kanawha Stock, last sales \$5.

MARINE NEWS.

British Brig Rosalie, Holtnes, Matanzas, mose.
Schr James Steale, Travis, Washington via Portalthall, coal.
Nob. E-1.

nowledge and belief.
Given under my hand, this lat day of May, 1858.
WM. B QUARRIER, Notary Public.

Exchange Bank Stock, last sales \$1032, Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Stock, last sales \$7 Merchants Insurance Stock, last sales \$17 Richmond Fire Association Stock, par \$20, sales \$35, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Stoc last sales \$70.